VAN GELDER & MITCHELL

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No. Sq'rs.... | 1 In. | 3 Ins | 4 Ins | 3 Mos | 6 Mos | 1 Yr 1 Square, ... [\$1,00 F\$2.00 | \$2,50 | \$5,00 | \$7,00 | \$12.00 2 Squates, 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |

23 Special Notices Is cents per line; Editorial o Transleut advestising MUST be paid for in advance. Justice Blanks, Constable Blanks, Deeds, Judg-ment Notes, Marriage Certificates, &c., on Lund.

BUSINESS CARDS

Van Gelder & Mitchell. Book, Plain and Fancy Job Printers. All work romptly and neatly executed. Jan. 1; 1870. W. H. Smith.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Insurance Bounty and Pension Agency, Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1870. Geo. W. Merrick,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office with W. II. Smith, Esq., Main Street, opposite Union Block, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan, 1, 1870. Jno. W. Adams. Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mansfield, Tioga

county, Pa. Collections promptly attende to. Jan. 1, 1870. Jno. L. Mitchell, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Claim, and Insurance Agent. Office over Kress' Drug Store,

adjoining Agitator Office, Wollsboro, Pa. Jan. 1, 1870. Wilson & Niles, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will attend

promptly to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Office or the Avenue. Jan. 1, 1870. F. F. Wilson.] IJ. B. NILES. John W. Guernsey, Attorney and Counselor at Law. All busines

entrusted to him will be promptly attended to.
Office 2d door south of Hazlett's Hotel, Tioga, Tioga County, Pa .- Jan. 1, 1870. Wm. B. Smith, Pension, Bounty and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will re-

ceive prompt attention. Terms moderate, Knoxville, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1870. John C. Horton,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Tioga, Pa.— Office with C. H. Seymour, Esq. Business at-tended to with promptness.—Jan. 1. 1870. W. D. Terbell & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists, and dealers in Wall Paper, Keresene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Olls, &c., &c.-Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1 '70.

Wellsboro, Pa., will attend to Professional calls in the village of Wellsboro, and elsewhere .-Office and Residence on State St., 2d door to D. Bacon, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon. Will attend promptly to all calls. Office on Crafton Street, in roar the Meat Market, Wellsbero .- Jan. 1, 1870. E. S. Perkins, M. D., Respectfully announces to the citizens of East

Charleston and vicinity, that he would be grate ful for their patronago. Office at Cooper & Kohler's Store.—Jan. 1, 1870. A? M. Ingham, M. D., Homocoputhist, Office at his Residence on the

George Wagner, Shop first door north of Roberts & Bailey's Hardware Store. Cutting, Fitting and Repairing done promptly and well.—Jan. 1, 1870.

John Etner. Tailor and Cutter. Shop opposite Dartt's Carriage Shop, Main St., where he is prepared to do work promptly and neat .- Jan. 1, 1870.

Thomas B. Bryden, Burveyor and Draftsman. Orders left at his room, Townsond House, Wellsboro, will med with prompt attention.-Jan. 1, 1870.

R. E. Onley, Dealer in Clocks and Jowelry, Silver and Plate Ware, Spectacles, Violin Strings, &c. Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired. Engraving done in plain English and German .- Mansfield

Pa., Jan. 1, 1870. Petroleum House, Westfield, Pa., GEo. CLose, Proprietor. A nev Hotel conducted on the principle of live and let live, for the accommodation of the public

Hazlett's Hotel, Tinga, Tioga County, Pa. Good stabling attach ed, and an attentive hostler always in attend ance. Geo. W. Haglett, Prop'r.-Jan. 1, 1870 Hill's Hotel, -

Westfield Borough, Tioga Co, Pa. E. G. Hill Proprietor. A new and commodious building with all the modern improvements. Within Grounds in Northern Penn'a. Conveyance furnished. Terms moderate.-Jan. 1, 1870.

Smith's Hotel, Tioga, Pa., E. M. Smith, Proprietor, House i good condition to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1870.

Keystone Hotel, Sabinsville, Tioga Co , Pa., J. B. Benn, Prop Good entertainment for man and heast. Convenient to the best fishing grounds. Parties accommodated with convoyances.-Jan. 1, '70

John McIntosh. Dealer in Vermont and Italian Barble, manu facturer of Monuments, Tomb Stones, &c., conner Market and Cedar Sts.. Corning, N Y. A.

orders promptly and neatly executed. Ardrew Van Dusen, Agent.—Jan. 1, 1870. Union Hotel, Miner Watkins, Proprietor. The traveling pub-will find this a comfortable and convenient house to stop at. Good stabling, and an attentive hostler. Jan. 1, 1870.

THE GEM!

M. M. SEARS, PROPRIETOR.

WHERE delicious fee Cream, French Con-W fectionary, all kinds of fruits in their season, a nice dish of Tea, Coffee, or Chacolata, hours, served in the best style. Next door be-low Roberts & Bailoy's Hardware Store, Main Wollaboro, Jan. 1, 1870.

HARKNESS & RILEY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Prer Wilson & Van Valkenburg's Store, in the roomlately occupied by Benj Sceley. BOOFS AND SHOES of all kinds made to order and in the best manner. REPAIRING of all kinds done premptly and

WM. REILEY. Wellsboro, Jan. 1; 1870 .- 13. E. R. KIMBALL,

GROOERY AND RESTAURANT. One door above the Most Market,

WELLSBORO, PENN'A, RESPECTFULLY announces to the grading public that he has a desirable stock of tire. ceries, comprising, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, and all that constitutes a first-class stock. Oysters in every style at all seasonable hours. Welleboro, Jan. 1, 1870-if.

ELASTIC STITCH

FIRST, PREMIUM

EAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

594 BROADWAY NEW-YORK.

Points of Excellence.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stifeh. 3 24 Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the speeds. Wide range of application without change djustment. The seam rotains its beauty and firmness

er washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds of work done by oth lowing -Machines, these- Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery a rnamental.work, The highest Premiums at all the fairs ged, remand exhibitions of the United States and ery part. durope, have been awarded the Grover & Baker

sewing Machines, and the work done by them

The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover & Baker lewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superior ity over all other Sewing Machines

BOOK BINDER BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY 8 Baldwin-Street, (SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK, 2D FLOOR,)

OUR MOTTO: FOOD ASTHE BEST, CAEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

ELMIRA, N.Y.

BLANK BOOKS Of every description, in all styles of Binding, and as low, for quality of Stock, as any Bindery in the State. Volumes of every description Bound in the best manner and in any style or-ALL KINDS OF GILT WORK

Executed in the best manner. Old Booksreound and mide good as new. wagazine readers

COMPLETE YOUR SETS! I am prepared to furnish back, numbers of all Reviews or Magazines published in the United States or Great Britain, at a low price, BLANK BOOK & OTHER PAPER Of all sizes and qualities, on hand, raled or plain.

Of any quality or size, on hand and out up ready for printing. Also, BILL PAPER, and CARD BOARD of all colors and quality, in boards or cut to any sizo. STATIONERY,

Cap, Letter, Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, &c. " I am sole agent for Prof. SHEPARD'S NON-CORROSIVE STEEL PENS, of various sizes, for Ladirs

Which I will warrant equal to Gold Pens. The above stock I will sell at the Lowest Rates at all times, at a small advance on New York prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers. All 'I respectfully solicit a share of public patron-Orders by mail promptly attended Address, LOUIS KIES,

Jan. 1, 1870.-ly. WALKER & LATHROP.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, STOVES, TIN-WARE,

BELTING, SAWS, CUTLERY.

WATER LIME, · AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Carriage and Harness Trimmings, HARNESSES, SADDLES, &c.

Oorning, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1870-1y. New Tobacco Store! Till E. subscriber has fitted up the Store first

door east Thomas Harden's dry goods Store he manufacture and sale of CIGARS, (all grades), Fancy and Common SMOKING TOBACCO, Michigan Fine Cut CHEWING, and all kinds of PLUG TOBACCO, PIPES, and the choi-

cest Brand of CIGARS. A Call and see for yourselves. JOHN W. PURSEL.

Wollsboro, Jan. 1, 1870-tf.

New Tannery. THE undersigned has fitted up the old Four dry building, near the Brewery, Wellsboro, and is now propared to turn out fine call, kip, cowhide, and harness leather in the best mannor. Hides tanned on shares. Cash paid for hides. M. A. DURIF.

Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1870. Great Improvement in Densistry

HAVING purchased the exclu proved patent Atmospheric Dental

Plates for Tioga County. I now take pleasure in offering it to the public as the greatest ris-Mechanical Dentistry.

By the use of which, we can overcome any any to skill of the most practical Dentist in the world. Plates constructed upon this plan re-ood can possibly get under them. Those having old styles, Gold or Rubber Plates, can, at half the cost, have the Improvement applied to them snewering in every respect the same purpose as C. N. DARTT, Dentist. every case. Wellshere, Jan. 1, 1869.

This is to certify that we sredness using the Improved Dental Plates with perfect satisfaction. Having used the oldstyle of plutes for years with all the trouble and inconveniences known in the use of such plates we cheerfully recommend the improved Plates as fa superfor to anything yet known. E. R. KIMBALL, CHAS. WILLIAMS.

Plano-Fortes

ORGANS AND MELODEONS, MOR sale by I. G. HOYT. Haines Brothers Pianos, Chickeringz, Steinways, and Steek's. and at five per cent., the sum of \$244, has been less than of Hintermister's Organs and Melodeons, and Ma. 498-44, in interest, is annually saved to cent. per annum. for five years. For full particulars see Illustrated Catalogue. I. G. HOYT. Mansfield, Pa., Jan 1, 1870-1y

Planing & Matching. FLOORING, CEILING, WAINSCOT ING, TONGUED & GROOVED, with rapidity and exactness, with our now Ma chines. Try it and sec. B.T. VANHORN. Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1870.

sylvania :

GENTLEMEN:-From the days of William Penns the great and pious found der of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predeces sors, when making their annual comminications to the General Assembly. to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of their noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts now before us, in such manner as tó meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY.

In transmitting to you the seventy ninth annual message since the organization of the present State government, it affords mo the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow citizens tics of the system, drawn from the regenerally on their enjoying, to an unn sual degree the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true-hearted patriot-although tried again in the crucible of heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collision of parties, from which we liave just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in ev-

Under such auspicious circumstance you have assembled, for the purpose of lischarging the important duties and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. 'It is extremely difficult. even with the greatest causpecial interests, and not being unmindpopulation, wealth and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human visto man than that which we possess ;geographically and politically of the universally adopted by the voluntary than forty-four thousand square miles; people. diversified with mountains, plains, valleys, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber of ment of agriculture the parent, suphills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt merchants, full of activity and confi-

dence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals, to transfer the vast products to market and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and ington county, and will probably be promerous neonle. Nor should we be forgetful of education, in all its branches; of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes, the speedy reduction of not attend schools of any description, the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests, and perhaps others of equal imporfance, demand legislation of the most calightened, liberal and comprelielisivo charactèr."

FINANCES. From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared. and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Novem- dition of the children of the Common-

RECEIPTS. Bulance in Breasury, Nov. \$1,012,925 37 fiscal year ending Nov. 30,

Total in Treasury during y!r

ending Nov. 30, 1869, ... \$6,254,636 65 DISBURSEMENTS. Ordinary, expenses paid during the year ending Nov.

Loans, &c., redeemed at the Treasury, Loans redeem'd by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Interest paid at Treasury... 170,665 74 Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, 1,725,587 97

Balance in Treasury Nov. PUBLIC DEBT.

30, 1869...... \$1,400,862 49 The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869:

per cent. loans,,.....\$25,311,180 00

UNFUNDED DEBTA Relief notes in circulation, \$96,397 00 interest certificates outstand-

Domestic creditors' certific's, \$113,976 57

Amount of public debt Nov. 30, 1869.

The public debt on Nov. at the Treasury during

Public debt Nov. 30, 1869, \$32,814,540 95 REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. State was thirty-seven millions, seven hundred and four thousand, four hun- cept six. dred and nine dollars and seventy-seven and forty dollars and ninety-five cents. The reduction during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, amounts to four hundred and seventy-two thousand, four hun-

On the 80th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said: I have the honor to acknowledge the For which sum there should be a special table passer-by may feel disposed to be have so long existed between the govorable body, of a copy of the following the pressing wants of the teachers of whose patriotic devotion to his country enments of all the other States and of

dred and six dollars and eighteen cents.

To the Senate and House of Representa-Resolved, That the Governor be re-A tives of the Commonwealth of Pennmested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of sur-

plus funds in the Treasury. attention to my message of January 8 1808, in which Lsay, the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered proof the State, bearing six per cent. inter-

Since making this suggestion, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, to perform the great work of legislation Thave segn no reason to change my mind in relation thereto. it be # THE TO COMMON SCHOOLS ... IN at

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you; mere at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statisport of the Superintendent of Common There are within the State 1,971 dis tricts; 13,936 schools; 2,445 graded

schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 su-

perintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815-

753 pupils. The average cost of tuition

for each pupil is ninety-seven cents per

month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is \$8,500,704 26. Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds duvalue of school property, \$14,045,682. Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made general in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the tion in your deliberations, to enact laws State which have not yet conformed that will fully meet the expectations thereto; Hôpes are entertained that and approbation of all the people; but four of these will soon accept the condi much of this difficulty may be overcome tions of the law, and the remaining one, by avoiding legislation for personal and known as the Harmony district, under the control of the "Economites," havful of the magnitude of the interests of ing a good school of its own, will probthe State, and of its rapidly advancing ably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is therefore a ion. A nobler heritage was never given subject worthy of hearty congratulation, that our school system has been so

greatest importance; an area of more consent and general acquiescence of the As important auxiliaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank. almost every variety; plains dotted Their flourishing condition may be unwith comfortable homesteads, and pre- derstood from the following statistics:senting well cultivated farms and luxu- The whole number of students that riant fields, marked by the advance- have attended the four Normal schools, is 10,237, of, whom 321 have graduated. porter and stimulator of every species During the past year there were in these of industry, exchange and commerce: institutions 76 teachers and 4,178 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has ses of complete success; the results of and other minerals; with farmers, man- been fully established and recognized at ufacturers, mechanics, wool-growers; Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances: Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washcompleted during the gurrent veer. Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without omployment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training, become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolifte source from which the inmates of

our prisons and penitentlaries are sup The number of children throughout the State attending private schools, is estimated at eighty-five thousand. The aggregate of the educational con-

wealth, may be thus stated: Attending the public schools, .. 815,75 Attending private schools 85,000

Whole number of children 975,753 ey and crime. To neglect them would the State. beinexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will

be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied. Many of the recommendations conained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS. Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Or-31, 1869, in which is exhibited their

condition, circumstances and expendi-The whole number of children admit-At the commencement of the present and seventy-five. The number of apadministration, in January, 1867, the plications for admission on file and not total outstanding indebtedness of the acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State ex-

\$500,971 62. To pay which there was an' Appropriated April 11, 1868, Appropriated March 13, '69,

WELLSBORO, PA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1870. resolution, passed on the 12th that, to the different institutions, who have has brought him to this deplorable con- the Union, continue unimpaired; and uals and to the general interests of the been already compelled to await its dition, is a burning reproach to the consequently, our resolution to pre- Nation. Let there be a liberal encour-

the current year, terminating May 31, 1870, at \$494 700. The sum appropria-In reply, I beg leave to direct your ted for that year, by act of April 16th, 1869, was \$450,000. As the Superintendent reports the expenses will not materially vary from his estimate, there ductive by being invested in the bonds will therefore be a deficit of \$44,700 for redeemed. The wounded and helpless vania is so largely interested. Movethe current year, to be provided for during the present session.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that \$534.500 will be required; which sum I recommend to be appropriated, with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation, and is endowed with the sum of \$381; 500, invested in U. States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate inring the year, \$6,986,148 92. Estimated terest this year of \$25,551 90, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a President and six learned Professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school education. There are in it at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board there furnished at a less rate than is acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances, the college de-

serves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people. Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at | located at the college, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county. Operations have been commenced upo them under the prescribed programme of a series of experiments, with promiwhich are to be reported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental rssults will prove highly interesting, and greatly beneficial to the commu-

MILITARY. tory of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, embracing that of every officer and private soldier, and the history field. All of which should be systema-

This is a small, but efficient and well equipped force, which, in case of riot, rebellion, or other public danger, would ture of mining operations subjects them be ready at once to imperifitself for the to other dangers. The walls and roofenforcement of the laws and the protection of the lives and property of the blasting and other causes, frequently citizens. It is therefore desirable that give way and fill up the gangways so as the Legislature should give the volun- to render them impassable, as in the teers such practical aid as would in some degree compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS. There is probably no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of phans' Schools, for the year ending May than that of Pennsylvania. The apcharitable and benevolent institutions propriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and many similar worthy ted into these schools from their origin establishments, in which the poor, to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four helpless, and otherwise friendless, are thousand, five hundred and nine; of cared and provided for, reflect great whom three hundred and seven have credit upon the Legislatures which have been discharged on order, five hundred donated the requisite means for their and eighteen on age, and fifty-three support. But there is one other instituhave died, making a total of eight hun- tion needed, and the claims for which dred and seventy-eight; which left are more strongly urged by every printhree thousand, six hundred and thir- ciple of humanity and patriotism than ty-one in the schools at the end of the any other now in existence, which has year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number not yet received the attention its vast of discharges from the schools have ex- importance imperatively demands. ceeded former estimates by one hundred This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in defence of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the gene-The sanitary condition of the chil- rosity and nurturing care of the Comcents. Since then, and up to Nov. 30, dren in these schools has been remark- monwealth of Pennsylvania, as those 869, the sum of four millions, eight ably good. And from the foregoing who, upon the battle field, fought to hundred and eighty-nine thousand, statement it appears that during the protect it against threatened devastaeight hundred and sixty-eight dolfars four years in which they have been in tion and destruction, and who in this and eighty two cents have been paid; operation, the whole number of deaths patriotic service endangered their lives, and at five per cent., the sum of \$244, has been less than one-third of one per sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, son & Haudin's Organ. These are all figt class the Commonwealth Consequently, life. And yet we daily see these men, general in its character and so stringent general in its character and so stringent general in its character and so stringent general in its provisions, and tuning the cation, clothing and general expenses, in its provisions, that the people of this policy, there should be no hesitation in its provisions. same, I can offer greater inducements to casto. Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, for the year ending May 31, 1869, differ should be abandonment of the idea of to a hand organ, and little by little, two millions eight hundred to ablest of all mers of Tiega County than any other dealer in was thirty-two millions, eight hundred fers but little from the original estimate our government, the homes we enjoy, palied by a calamity, within her limits, reducing the currency by the adoption learn whole tunes; the ablest of all palied by a calamity, within her limits, reducing the currency by the adoption learn whole tunes; the songs and voices of and fourteen thousand, five hundred of the Superintendent, and amounts to and almost everything we possess, hob- so sad as that of Avondale. bling about our streets upon crutches,

State for whose welfare he has met the serve, protect and defend" these funda- agement of railroads, 'manufacturers In his last annual report, the Super- most serious and lamentable of all mis- mental principles of humanity-equal and every project that will afford emintendent estimated the expenses for fortunes. All of them appeal, by their rights and equal justice to all, univer-ployment and compensation to our toilwounds and destitution, to the people sal freedom and a united country—is ing millions. Encourage a vigorous of the Commonwealth, for that care greatly strengthened. which in such contingencies was promised the soldier of the Union, his wid- tional importance claiming our atten- sufficient to keep a cheek upon those ow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be dustrial operations in which Pennsylsoldiers have a claim upon the State which should not and cannot be ig- energy, are now being made by those nored. And I do earnestly recommend, in their name, and in their behalf, that gress to take such action as will permit twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate measures be taken by your honorable the free introduction of steel, iron and body to establish for them a home, in | iron materials for ship building, and | which they shall be amply provided many other modifications of the tariff sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay with the necessary comforts of life, and laws. Should such efforts be successful, off the debt in about thirty years. We ers upon the scanty charity of the world. great coal, iron and other interests of the country reviving, but our business This is a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honor-

able liquidation." THE AVONDALH DISASTER. The recent disaster in the Avendale coal mine, in Luzerne county, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread thro'out the country; and even in Europe it has been preductive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children who had been accustomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as much fraught with danger, and part with relatives and friends, when about to pursue their perilous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner, himself, trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been afforded

The mines in many cases are coustructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner—the owners exacting the largest amount of profit and the ordinary necessaries of life are from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently some of them, like generally demanded for boarding alone, | that of Avondale, are nothing but unthus affording an extraordinary oppor- derground man-traps, without any-othtunity to the youth of the country to er outlets than wooden chimneys, and these constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners, should not, Government to dispose of all questions He tore out the inside of his fancy icesacrifised upon the altar of human cu- no matter seeking to interfere with the pidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to exercise of that authority, I cannot rean aggregate cost of \$43,886 50. One is give them that protection by law which frain from alluding to the fact, that for their valuable services, at best laborious more than a year a brave people in

ord have been traced to unsafe methods | greatness of our nationality, if we omitof ventilation, and more especially to from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration dusue. To guard against this, it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, of our National Government, Congress of every military transaction performed | to build the chimneys, the sides of the by the State for the suppression of the shaff, and the buildings surrounding it the action here indicated, even when rebellion. It has also in its custody all at the top, with incombustible materithe regimental, State and national flags als. But even this precaution is not a borne by our soldiers, and many tro- sure safeguard, for the fire is liable at phies of war won by their valor on the any moment to communicate with the tablish her nationality against Turkish "fire-damp," or other gaseous vapors, oppressions. The same spirit prevailed tically and carefully preserved and per- that, despite of all known means of not only towards Poland, Italy and An unusual martial activity prevails regulated mines. The propriety of disthroughout the State, but more partien- pensing entirely, therefore, with the larly in Philadelphia. The encourage- furnace, has received the serious considment which has been afforded to the eration of scientific miners and engiuniformed militia has been responded neers, and the lan, in many instances, Not attending schools.......... 75,000 to with alacrity, and is exhibited as fol- has been substituted, which, being lows: In 1866 there were eight volun. worked by machinery at the surface, teer companies; in 1867, thirty-eight; produces a more constant current of The subject of non-attendance by so in 1868, sixty-seven; and in 1869, one air, dispenses it more freely through the large a portion of children, is specially hundred and eighty-four. No less than gangways and chambers, and in all reand most earnestly commended to your one hundred and seven companies were spects accomplishes the object desired consideration. It is true economy on organized during the year ending Nov. with better effect—and when the shafts the part of the State, if possible, to save | 30, 1869, of which fifty-six are in Phila- and surface buildings are fire-proof, these children from ignorance, vagran- delphia, and fifty-one in other parts of without the possibility of danger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, will no doubt be universally adopted. But the very na-

ing of the mines, from the effects of more recent calamity at Stockton, resulting in the death of ten persons .-Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress.-Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp adop-

ted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner. The best method of constructing, ventilating and working the mines, should be unhesitatingly adopted; and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophethe various theories that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies ces hereafter, the construction and ventilation of colliéries, and the modes of conducting their operations, so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperiling their lives—are proper subjects for legislative considera-

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent incharacter, integrity, capability and scithey cannot be misunderstood.

and became enfeebled and disabled for demands; and that a law be passed, so citizens from the crushing effects of NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

There is another subject also of Na-

interested in free trade, to induce Con-

no longer be compelled to be pension- the result must prove disastrous to the shall then not only find the business of of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people-depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages-and bring far as the present system affords protory upon us to use all favorable means and individual bankruptcy. We owe struct our Senators and request our son we should oppose any reciprocity

bermen, farmers and other producers, within our limits. constitutional authority of the General and dangerous, unquestionably deserves, | Cuba have been struggling for their renders our mining system worse than independence against great odds, in the that of any other country, whilst our face of barbarities and atrocities which mining interests are unequalled by will forever be a foul blot upon the histhose of any other part of the world. | tory of Spain. We should indeed be The most appalling accidents on rec-unmindful of humanity and of the ted to notice this patriotic effort by the the employment of furnaces at or near | Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, the bottom of the shafts. Where the and like our own ancestors, "to assume furnace is used, and the smoke is car- among the powers of the earth the sepalmost certain that, sooner or later, by and nature's God entitled them." The the inevitable accumulation of soot or new organization has abolished slavery, ignite from the ascending sparks, or sympainy our to recognition, by the

vigor and determination of its resishas furnished numerous precedents for the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to esprevention, will generate in the best Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the government, never hesitated to speak in their defence. In the case of the French revolution, the statesmen of America gave every encouragement to the people of that country to establish a republican form of government. Upon this tontinent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in various nations. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undisguised friendship, but obtained our recognition of her independent na- very acute. They love to hear gentle tionality, and soon afterwards she was

annexed to our great sisterliood of finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people, and charmed in listening to the flute of the while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems her bell, and shows it in her gait, as to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few sug-

gestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our National banks. the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the government established the National banks, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were rewarded by the solemn enactment of Congress under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them and give it to bew ones to be organized where none flow exist. If

new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law-The circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, a policy spectors in the mining districts, who of expansion of the currency should be should be chosen with strict regard to adopted that will give case and comfort to the people, and that will cheer up entific knowledge; and whose duties and re-assure our business men and should be so specifically defined that put the wheels of commerce, manufact-I therefore most respectfully and ear- will prevent a decline in the revenues nestly recommend that this whole sub- derived from the tariff and internal ject receive the attention its importance taxation, and will save thousands of of any plan to curtail the amount of even imitate the songs and voices of

legal tenders now in circulation. with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door, or sitting the from door to door the bread from door to do \$456 004 74 upon the corners of the streets turning lifeation to add that the amicable inter- law that may be enacted will in all Balance unprovided for is \$44,966 88. an organ for the few pennies the charicular and pleasant relations which probability be a failure. I do not hesi-

collection of the revenues on luxuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold tion, because it directly affects the in- who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, or for the purposes of speculation. ments, characterized with the greatest There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the National debt, a fundof interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a our State, diminishing the production men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement. * *

JNO. W. GEARY. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 5, 1870.

ICE-GATHERING AND ICE-HOUSE. Thus far in the winter little or no ice has been gathered and stored in this our producers into a ruinous competi- | county for the supply of our wants next tion with pauper labor from abroad. So summer. The thickest ice that was made in December did not exceed two tection to the manufacturers, labor and inches, and it was that only on still products of Pennsylvania, it is obliga- water in exposed places. This is something quite unusual for the season. Most to prevent any reduction of existing of those who have ice-houses expect to duties. Our miners, laborers and man- get them filled some time in December, ufacturers should not be thrown out of for it is generally considered that early employment by the proposed change of ice is the purest and best. Last year, duties on foreign imports, which has nearly all the ice-houses in the county always heretofore resulted in the pros- were filled before Christmas, and it was tration of every department of trade, very fortunate that such was the case. labor and business, and entailed upon | The ice-crop is becoming rather uncerus the mainfold evils of National, State | tain in this climate. We lately saw in the Country Gentleman an article writt as a duty to our constituents to in- ten by Dr. Samuel Mitchell, of Stuben county, New York, narrating his ex-Representatives in Congress to oppose perience in preserving ice. He began all such attempts. For the same rea- by building a tight house, with double walls, filled in with saw-dust, and treaties by which the people of Canada shut up close after the ice had been put can gain advantages over our own lum- in. The result was that his ice was all gone by mid-summer. After one or two years he abounded this plan, and While acknowledging the rightful followed the example of one of his neighbors who had ice all the season. and must hot, be permitted to be thus relative to national affairs, and while in house, knocked off some of the top boards, and then piled the ice in asolid stack in the middle, covering it thickly on all sides and the top with saw-dust. The ice then kept perfectly. He says that any one who wants a perfect icehouse can have it at very small cost by following his directions. One twelve feet square is plenty large enough for any common sized family. Select a piece of dry ground, where water will not stand, near the house and shaded by buildings or trees, if convenient: at any rate near the house. Set four scantlings (oak is the best) eight or ten ried through a wooden chimney, it is arate and equal station to which nature inches in the ground for the corners, and one or two others between each corner to stiffen the boards. Have the front enough higher than the back, to tance to the oppressions of the mother matter about tight joints. A portion of country. Almost from the beginning the boards in front can be left off, and nailed on as the ice is put in, or a good sized doorway can be left; and short pieces of loose boards put in to retain saw-dust. Put on a good board roof. well battened. After all is completed, put in at least a foot of saw-dust for a floor; on which stack the ice carefully walls all around. As fast as the ice is put in, saw-dust should be carefully there may be between the cakes, from irregular cutting. This should be continued until sufficient has been got in; then the whole covered with eighteen inches of saw dust. A short ladder or pair of steps can be used to get up, while using the lice. No precaution about the time of day when to get ice is needed, only see that it be well covered again each time. The front should be left open from above the top of the saw-dust covering to the front board supporting the roof.—Ex.

That music has a charm on the animal creation has long been known. The sense of hearing in many animals is voices, and are grateful for kind words. The tiny mouse is charmed by the whistle of the Alpine herdsman, will The management of our national abide in his hut and come from his covert to listen to his song. In ancient times the grazing herds were shepherd. The bell cow is proud of she leads off the herd, and shows grief when it is taken from her, and cattle have been known to pine away and die when deprived of their harmonious ornaments. The horse is particularly charmed, for : "At the shrill trumpet's sound he

prickes his ear. 🎙 Many will remember the account of the Libyan mares, who would only be handled when soothed with soft music, and the horses of the Sybatries, that had been taught to dance to pleasing melodies, and then, when bearing their masters into battle, suddenly heard, in the enemy's ranks, the well remember-ed sounds and instantly set to dancing instead of fighting! The same love of music in horses has been noted in more modern times. The eccentric Lord Holland, of the reign of William III, used to give a weekly concert in a covered gallery especially erected for the purpose. He maintained that it cheered their temper, and an eye witness said that they seemed to be greatly de-

lighted therewith. Music is appreciated by the elephant in a remarkable degree. Sweet, gentle strains delight him, while loud, harsh notes rouse his passions to uncontrollable fury. The Arab ontertains his camel with music, song and fairy tale, and with the plaintive tones of his voice .-Birds are the true musicians of the animal kingdom. They have what men lack, a genuine talent to learn and appreciafe musical notes and melodies .-You sing and they will repeat, bar after bar; others listen with eager attention others.

To be engaged, is good and useful; to be idle, is perniclous with evil. They who do good are employed, but they who spend their time in vain recreation are idle.

When may young ladies be said to be receipt, through the Clerk of your hon- appropriation without delay, to meet stow. Every one of these helpless men, enment of Pennsylvania and the gov-